

CDC—Occupational Safety and Health

Major Goals

- Prevent work-related injury, illness, and death
- Reduce exposure to workplace hazards
- Promote safe and healthy workplaces
- Generate new knowledge in the field of occupational safety and health
- Transfer knowledge into workplace practice
- Conduct research and provide guidance on the occupational safety and health implications and applications of nanotechnology
- Predict and address emerging problems that arise from dramatic changes in the 21st century workplace and workforce

For more information, please visit

www.cdc.gov/budget, or, using a QR reader on your smartphone, scan this QR code for quick access to CDC's budget materials.



Mission

To generate new knowledge in the field of occupational safety and health, and to transfer that knowledge into workplace practice to prevent work-related injury, illness, and death.

Programs

- National Occupational Research Agenda (NORA)
- Personal Protective Technology
- Nanotechnology Research Center
- Health Hazard Evaluation
- Fatality Assessment and Control Evaluation
- Mining Safety and Health Research
- World Trade Center Health Program
- Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program

Research, Surveillance, and Epidemiology Funds



How We Work

- Conduct scientific research
- Fund research by partnering organizations
- Conduct surveillance and build surveillance capacity within the states
- Perform onsite investigations to determine if workers are being exposed to hazardous materials or harmful conditions
- Disseminate new scientific knowledge vital to reducing risks of workplace injury and death

Fast Facts

- The average person between the ages of 22 to 65 spends 40% of their waking hours at work
- About 49,000 workers die each year from work-related illnesses (e.g. respiratory disease, cancer)
- In 2010, 4,547 workers died from work injuries
- In 2011, 1,181,290 cases of occupational illnesses and injuries required days away from work
- The estimated cost of job-related illnesses in the United States is \$250 billion/year

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

CDC—Occupational Safety and Health

Performance Highlights

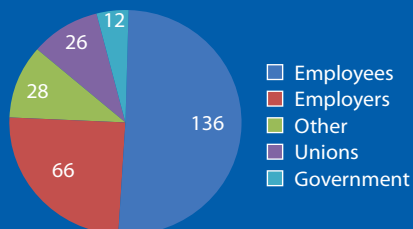


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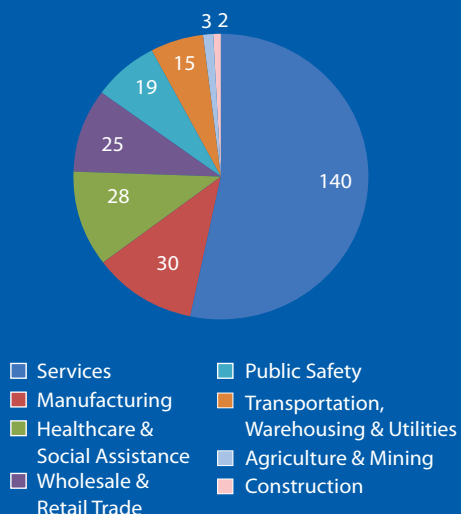
Improvement in mine floor hazard detection with CDC-developed LED cap lamp

268 Health Hazard Evaluations Requested

Who requested them?

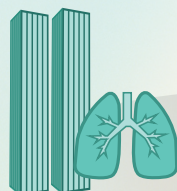


Which industries requested them?

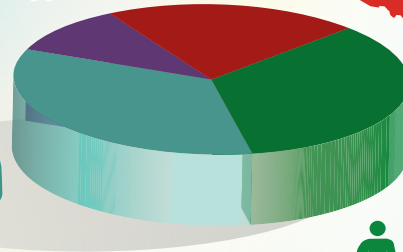


FY 2014 President's Budget | \$568 Million

\$55 Million
Energy Employees Occupational
Illness Compensation
Program Act (EEOICPA)



\$241 Million
World Trade Center
Health Program (WTCHP)



\$99 Million
National Occupational
research Agenda (NORA)



\$173 Million
Other Occupational
Safety and Health

Includes funding from PHS Evaluation Transfer and Mandatory Programs (WTCHP and EEOICPA)

FY 2014 Budget Request

A total \$568 million requested includes:

- \$296 million in mandatory funding
- \$272 million in transfers from Public Health Services Evaluation Funds

Budget Highlights

- \$26 million decrease below FY 2012 level to eliminate the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing sector research program from NORA.
- \$29 million decrease below FY 2012 level to eliminate funding for the Education and Research Centers.
- \$53 million mandatory-funding increase above FY 2012 level for the World Trade Center (WTC) Health Program to include responders from the Shanksville, Pennsylvania, and Pentagon sites, and the addition of certain types of cancer to the list of WTC-related illnesses.
- Implement the Working Capital Fund to achieve greater efficiency and transparency of business support services (BSS). The 2014 request distributes a portion of the BSS appropriation to the program's budget line based on the program's historical business service consumption.

Funding History

